FINAL EFFORTS OF THE CABLE COMPANY. ONLY A SMALL MAJORITY IN THE ASSEMBLY FAVOR THE COMPANY - A BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

DEMANDED,
(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, April 7.—Seventy miles of the streets of New-York are not to go into the possession of the New-York Cable Railway Company. That was decided in the Assembly to-day. Charles P. Shaw, the counsel of the company, has been in Albany about every week since the Legislature met, and his presence has been plainly revealed to members in a dozen bills introduced to add the company. introduced to aid the corporation, in speeches before the railroad committees, and in a score of parliamen-tary movements in favor of the bills by his friends in the Senate and Assembly, Senator Traphagen and Assembly man Mulry have been the funnels through which Mr. Shaw has rained his bills on the Legis lature; although Assemblyman Greene has also been

an agent in the matter

Nr. shaw's bills disclosed two or three plans of the New-York Cable Railway Company. One was that their incorporation under the Rapid Transit Act of 1875 was worthless, and the Legislature must be brought to amend that act; another that the corporation itself must be permitted to amend its articles of incorporation; still another that if the corporation was to take Possession of seventy miles of the streets of New-York, the General Street Railway Act of 1884 must be amended, and, lastly, that the Cantor law of 1886 requiring the sale of street railway franchises at public auction must be repealed. This was conderable to ask of the Legislature. For a month Mr. Shaw has been struggling to get the bills out of the Railroad Committees of both houses. The Senate Committee virtually killed the bills by not acting upon them. In the Assembly a more courageous course was followed. The Railroad Committee re-

Ported the bills adversely.

To-day the adverse reports on two of these measure. were debated by the Assembly. Both were introduced by Mr. Nulry. Some advocates of the measure endeavored to frighten the Assembly into favoring th bills by stating that Mr. Mulry had gone to District-Attorney Reilly, of Albany County, this morning and expressed a desire to go before the Grand Jury to give my in regard to the attempts of lobbyists to defeat the Cable Railway Company's bills. The rumor was laughed at by the members and no attention was paid to Mr. Muiry's alleged action. The bill first con-sidered was that for the repeal of the Cantor law requiring the sale of all street railway franchises at

Mr. Cole, the chairman of the Rallway Committee, Mr. Cole, the chairman of the Railway Committee, denounced the bill, saying that it had no public continent at its back in New-York.

"I have no excuse to offer for my course," said Mr. Muiry, "and can state that I haven't a cent's interest in the Cable Railway Company. If any man imputes bad motives to me in pushing this bill he is a liar and I thrust the imputation down his throat."

This speech caused considerable excitement, but it did not diminish the vigor of the attack on the bill. Mr. Hamilton said he was surprised at the audaelty of the New-York Cable Railway Company in daring to ask the Legislature to give them such a valuable franchise.

as the Legislature to give the state of the franchise.

The Assembly voted down Mr. Mulry's motion to reject the adverse report, and adopted it by a vote of 63 to 8. The eight men who voted for the bill were Messrs. Conover. Devereux. Hornidge, Mulry, Platt. Ryan, shea and Charles Smith.

Mr. Mulry's second bill reviving the New-York Cable Railway Company, allowing 12 to go on and complete its road under the Rapid Transit Act of 1875, was also killed. Mr. Mulry then gave up the light and did not demand a vote, but offered the following resolution:

did not demand a vote, but offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee consisting of five members of the House be appointed within three days after the resolution is adopted to investigate and report the teaching within three days after the resolution is adopted to investigate and report to be solution what railmost companies in the cities of New York and Brook. Iyn exercise their franchiese, and whether my of them have applied to have their lines extended adjusted to or renewed from their central line of relationship of the most report of the supplied of how their lines at tender and from their central line of the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the respective companies operating in said cities and whether they resist parament of the same; whether they accommodate the public to the seat of their availability by running cars to the number required by the line of travel; whether any of them are in the hands of receivers or operated by other companies, whether any present officers, slock-holders or directors of railroads have assumed obligation for stocks representing more than the paid-up capital atock of the company, and whether any of such stocks were issued for the purpose of railing more than the paid-up capital atock of the company, and whether any such manicipal or state officers received by the streetly of indirectly from any officers of such purpose of railing money to bribe public officers in the respective cities of New-York and Brooklyn or State of New-York, and whether any such manicipal or state officers received by the directly or indirectly from any officers of such angests that legislations as may correct such abuses as may exist.

Mr. Erwin demanded that Mr. Multry's resolution should

through, to subset the resolution before we accept it. I will not object to its being read.

The resolution was then read amid the profound allence of the Assemblymen. When it was found that Mr. Mulry made no charges against his fellow members, there was general laughter. Mr. Erwin objected, however, to the acceptance of the resolution, and it was returned to Mr. Mulry. After the Assembly adjourned, it was learned that Mr. Mulry has scalled at the house of Speaker Husted before the session of the Legislature began this morning, and had accused that gentleman of attempting to kill the Cable Enlivoud bill. Speaker Husted denied that his action was uniair. Before going to the Assembly Chamber, Mr. Mulry went to District-Attorney Reilly, of Albany County, and it is said that he thinks of appearing before the grand jury and asking that body to indict some lobbyists, who, he thinks, paid money to defeat the New-York Cable Enliway Company's bill. It is even hinted that he thinks of asking the content of the content of the cable Enlivery of the content of the cable Enlivery of the cable that paid money to defeat the New-York Cable Railway Com-pany's bill. It is even hinted that he thinks of asking the grand jury to indict some of the menhers of the Assembly who voted against his bill. He also talked of re-igning his seat as as Assembly man, in con-sequence of his failure to pass the New-York Cable Railsequence of his failure to pass the New-York Cable Rail-road Company's bill.

Mr. Mulry lost a child a fortnight ago and his friends asy that his nervous state is largely due to his grief over his loss.

A CONCERT SALOON BILL LAID ASIDE.

SENATOR WORTH'S LIQUOR BILL FAILING TO PASS -THE BROOKLYN GAS BILL.

—THE BROOKLYN GAS BILL.

ALBANY, April 7 (Special).—Senator Worth's bill authorizing the proprietors of concert saloons in Brooklyn to sell liquor failed to pass to-day owing to the opposition of Senator Hendricks, who pointed out that as Mayor Hewitt is endeavoring to suppress the concert dives in New-York, he though it inappropriate to pass the bill. He moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee on Cities, The motion was lost by a vote of 11 to 13, but enough hostility to the bill was revealed to compel Senator Worth to ask that the bill be laid saide for another day.

The Senate Kailway Committee will give a hearing on

Tuesday on the bill of the Metropolitan Transit Company authorizing that company to build an elevated railroad

in Broadway.

The Assembly amendments to the Brocklyn Gas bill were concurred in, on Mr. Griswold's motion, and he offered the accessary verbal amendment to the title, with which the bill was passed.

The Senste also passed Mr. Burne's bill prohibiting health and casualty insurance companies of other States from doing two or more kinds of husiness in this State; and Alr. Dunbam's bill for a pension for widows of New York policemen killed on duly after ten years service.

In the Homse the Conference Committee's report on the Annual Appropriations bill was agreed to. The bill now goes to the Governor. KILLING HIMSELF IN CENTRAL PARK

Park policemen heard a pistol shot in the grove west of the d reservoir in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and found old reservoir in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and found a German youth who had shot himself in the head. He was a bearilless steader young feilow of nineteen, dressed in a neat blue a.it. He died before the officers could summon an ambulance. In his pockets were found egitteen cents, a few colored crayons and several carus bearing the address Oscar Fuhrlein, No. 428 Grove-st, Jersey City. The name Oscar Fuhrlein also supeared on the styleaf of a blank note book. There was no writing to explain the cause of the suicide. Fuhrlein's body was sent to the Morgue.

Entrietin was the youngest of the three children of John Fuhrlain, a well-to-do tailor. With his brother and suster he was their to an extate including four four-story brick tenevals and stores in Grove-st. Jersey City, and while and stores in Grove-st. Jersey City, and while and stores in Grove-st. Jersey City, and while and at about \$60,000. His aged mother was overwhelmed with grief last night. She told a TRIBUNK reporter that she believed her boy had been murdered. He had money in the bank in his own name, and there are few young men in the city, she said, who had

SENATOR ALDRICH ON "INDEPENDENT" PAPERS From The Boston Journal's Report of his Speech in Paul

SENATOR ALDRICH ON "INDEPENDENT" PAPERS From The Boston Journal's Report of his Speech in Pauchest Monday Night.

It seems to be the special mission of the independent press to abuse Republican candidates and to praise Democratic candidates. I know of no other mission of some of those papers. Now, what is the fact in regard to most of the independent papers which have off their Republicanism! I wo that I have in my mind are "The New Tork Times" and "The New Tork Evening Post." In 1884 for the purpose, as they then said, of purifying the Republican party, both of these papers then stated that they were willing to lay aside tem-lorarily the promulgation of the doctrines of free trade which they thought were essential to the well-being of the country, and to forget everything except the purification of the Republican party, to which they had held allegiance and in which they still pretunded to believe. What has been the result! They assisted in electing Mr. Cleveland, a Democrat. They have never, to my knowledge, and this seems to be the inevitable result of all papers with independent tendencies, since that time with one single exception supported a Republican candidate. They have gone body and soul into the Democratic camp. They have never said one single word, to my knowledge, in lavor of the Republican party or its principles, with the single exception to which I have alluded. They did, it is true, support Mr. Davenport as against Mr. Hill in the State of New-York, and the result was, as indicative of their influence upon the members of both political parties, that Mr. Davenport whom they supported, was detected by an increased majority. These so-called independent papers, then, are not independent papers. They are never in the Republican camp succept when they claim the name of Republican camp succept when they claim the ranks of Republican camp succept when they claim the ranks of Republican voters. This has been the course of their trastoroge artillery more taital upon the ranks of Republican voters. This h

extremely fortunate it independent papers inside of the State do not meet with the same tate and follow the

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE ENDED.

AN ASSEMBLY DISORDERLY TO THE LAST. LIQUOR TOO MUCH FOR SOME OF THE ALLEGED LAWMAKERS-SOME NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The Legislature of New-Jer-sey put an end to itself by final adjournment at noon to-day. The end was not more reputable than the begin ning, and the Assembly continued its disgraceful methods up to the last hour. There is a sense of relief throughout the State.

Both houses remained in session until after midnight last night, and the members were worn and weary when they arrived at the State House this morning. There had been a limitless supply of intoxicants near the Assembly Chamber, and, to judge from the actions of several of the members, it had suffered severely. The Incidental Expenses bill and the bill to increase the appropriation for the publication of the laws in the newspapers occupied a greater part of the time of both houses in the closing hours. The election contests had been the excuse for putting in enorous bills and these were ruthlessly cut down. The usual stationery grabs were also attacked and the Senate took no pity upon the House schemers. The bill was finally licked into some sort of shape and passed. The newspa-per bill was the subject of a bitter debate, Mr. Corbin attacking it. It was passed after the amount to be paid had been cut down from sixty to fifty cents a folio.

The bad feeling among the members of the House con tinued to the last. The Republicans and three of the bolting Democrats gave Speaker Baird a watch and chain, but the other Democrats did not join in the testimonial They united, however, in making a similar gift to Assemblyman Hudspeth, the candidate of the Democratic caucus for Speaker. They refused to permit the passage of a resolution thanking Speaker Baird for his services. From 11 o'clock up to the hour of adjournment the House was in constant disorder. McLaughlin, a Jersey City member who has been one of the leaders in disorder throughout the seasion, uttered oaths, called the members boodlers and theves, made a motion that such members as had received "swag" should divide with the Speaker, invited the entire House to come out and take a drink, and kept up, in the intervals, a muttered roar of invective. Beckwith, his rival in disorder during the session, called a member a monkey, and misconducted himself generally whenever he could steady himself to rise. A gong was procured by the Hudson member and rung almost constantly. No attention was paid to business, bills being passed by the reading cierks with small regard to the votes. Assemblyman Armstrong, (Rep.) attempted to induce members to pay some heed to business, but was merely laughed at for his pains.

The Senate confirmed the non-ination of F. H. Wisiner for member of the State Board of Assessors and of Matthias Dugan as Lay Judge of Middlesez County. The nomination of Charles Haight for Prosecutor of Monmouth was rejected, as was that Hugh Dugan for Lay Judge of Hudson. Ex-Senator Paxton was then nominated for the latter place and was immediately confirmed.

The members left there immediately after final adcus for Speaker. They refused to permit the passage of

Judge of Hudson. Exsenator raxion was then away the nated for the latter place and was immediately confirmed.

The members left there immediately after final adjournment and there were few instances of that good feeling which usually salves over the wounds of the stormiest session. The session was thirteen weeks long, and has been the least prolitable and most disreputable ever known to the State of New-Jersey. The bolt at the beginning of the session, followed by the disgraceful scenes attending the election of a United States Senator completely disorganized the Assembly, while the Senate was left helpless. The latter body has been free from difficulty, but the Assembly made proper legislation impossible. The usual appropriations were passed and some of the many demands of the local governments were complied with; but in the way of general legislation toward reforming acknowledged abuses or remedying obvious defects, nothing has been necomplished.

No joint meeting has been held since the election of a United States Senator, and a number of district courting each of the local governments were to the failure to elect. The Governor announces that he will appoint to fill vacancies, although it is claimed that he has not the right. The Senate did not confirm his nominations for Elparian Commissioners and he will probably appoint Messers. Connelly and Crean to the vacancies.

ARENSDORF TELLS HIS STORY.

HE DESCRIBES HIS MOVEMENTS ON THE NIGHT OF HADDOCK'S MURDER.

SIGUX CITY, April 7.—John Fitzsimmons, who testified for the State last week that the man he saw shoot Haddock ran in the direction of the bridge, again appeared on the stand this morning and swore for the defence that he was formerly mistaken confor the defence that he was formerly mistaked con-cerning that point. He now thinks the man who did the shooting ran in a northerly direction. He did not believe the assassin was John Arensdorf. "Harry" Snerwin, another of the defendants, took the stard.

Sherwin, another of the defendants, took the stard. He stated that at the time of the stooting he sas at the English Kitchen, his barroom. There he first heard of the murder at 10:30 o'clock. Arensdorf was at the kitchen at that time and had been there seven or eight minutes. He were a dark suit of clothes. The witness knew of no conspiracy to injure Haddock.

At the atternoon sitting of the court John Arensdorf took the stand and testified substantially as follows:

"On the evening of August 3 I was around town. I came down between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went in to Philip Eberle's place and staid until 9:30. There I net Barnes and Davelsar. I went from there to Shepard's, across the street. Barnes went with me. We had supper there. After supper Barnes went west and k went to the Chicago saloon, where I just halted and then went to Junk's saloon. Mr. Scollard and Mr. Girady were there when I arrived. I went from there to the English Kitchen. There I heard that a man was killed and went to where the murder happened. I remained there a few minutes and then went to the brewery, then back to Junk's where I remained ten or fitteen minutes. Then I went to my home in Blint-at. brewery, then back to Junk's where I remained ten or atteen minutes. Then I went to my home in Binff-st. I wore noy usual clothing—blue suit and tail coat. I did not have on a rubber coat. I was at the meeting on August 2. There was no private meeting to my knowledge. Nothing was said in my presence about 'doing up' any one.?

The witness denied that he ever had any conversations with Lewitt as charged by the latter in has feet.

tions with Leavitt a charged by the latter in his tes-timony. He also denied the alleged conversation with

METHODIST CONFERENCE AN KINGSTON.

THE MINISTERS DEBATE THE QUESTION OF FOR-

KINGSTON, April 7 (Special).—The New-York Con-terence of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch meet at St. James's Church here this morning. Out of the 270 members, 180 answered to the roll call. Bishop Charles H. Fowler presided. The Rev. Charles W. Millard was re-elected secretary and numerous other secretaries and the various standing committees were selected. It was decided to omit the usual committee to nominate the standing committee near year, this power being delegated to presiding elders. Dr. L. H. King moved that some action be taken on what hetermed "the proposed abolition of the Sabbath," reterring to Mayor Hewitt's letter now before the Legis lature to open the New-York liquor stores on Sunday for the sale of wine and beer. In stentorian tones he said that this conference must place itself on record in condemnation of the measure. Said he: "I cannot understand this action of Mayor Hewitt, unless his late sickness made him more fit for the madhouse than the Mayor's office."

r's office."

n Allen interjected: "There is no danger of Chaplain Allen interjected: "There the bill passing."

"I don't care about that," said the elder. "It is our "I don't care about that," said the elder.

duty to rebuke the attempt."

The committee for the purpose was promptly ap

pointed.

The case of Charles H. Travis, whose year's suspension has now expired, was then taken up. After reading a letter from the Rev. W. Tunison, of Orange, N. J., indoesing his present to reluct and some remarks by Dr. King, Mr. Travis was restored by the conference. The case of William R. Goss, who mas expelled last year, was then discussed at great length. The Rev. Dr. Osborn read a letter from Mr. Goss, in which he interest beying consuired to conceal a orime and was

contessed having conspired to conceal a crime and was sorry for it. He threw himself upon the elemency of The Rev. J. P. Hermance asked why Mr. Goss had

The Rev. J. P. Hermance asked why Mr. Goss had so persistently concealed the facts and clong to his assertions of innocence until now.

Dr. Hare said: "Brother Goss did a great wrong under pressure of powerful temptation. His defeace on the trial was marked out by his counsel."

Elder Gregory opposed the motion. This confession may be by advice of counsel.

Dr. Osborn was surprised that a man who confessed a wrong and was sorry for it could not be forgiven. He had never placed so mach odium on this man's action as many seem to do.

C. H. Harrower said there were other and darker charges back of this crime. "We can forgive him," said he, "but must not put him in the pulpit."

Mr. Terbush spoke with like effect. "We must not be charged by the secular newspaper with condoning crime."

A motion to refer it to a committee was finally

or crime."

A motion to refer it to a committee was finally ordered to be read later.

The expulsion of Robert F. White was confirmed. Dr. R. Wheatly was selected to represent the conference as counsel in the Goes case.

The Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society was addressed by Dr. Vail and others this afternoon. The conference sermon was preached by the Rev. W. E. Clark this evening.

TESTIMONY ABOUT THE DOCK BOARD. The Commissioners of Accounts continued yester-lay their investigation of the Dock Department. George A. Beach, formerly Appointment Clerk of the Department, testified that he was employed there from February.

testified that he was employed there from February, 1882, to December, 1886. The Commissioners gave valuable privileges to several of the railroad and steamboat companies. He was asked if he ever had any conversation with a man named Simon Stevens. He replied:

Mr. Stevens came to me and asked me if I did not want to make \$10,000. I told him that I did. He then said that he was interested in some river front property, and that if I would help him sell this property to the city he would give me one half of the commission realized. I told him that I could not be of any service to him not he would better see the Dock Commissioners He asked me to give him a description of the Commissioners. I described Commissioner Matthews to Stevens as a man whe was much addicted to the use of liquer and with whom he might negotiate. Commissioner Kethe lad known for a long time as clerk, Civil Justice, Senator and Commis-

sioner. I thought that Noch was impecunious and might be inclined to list in the Stevens's proposition. I added that the department was not then in funds and would not be able to make any purchases. Stevens replied that this might possibly be arranged. The next heard from Stevens was when the Commissioners agreed to puschase from him some wharf property for \$14,000.

The witness declared that the Dock Department was in a bad condition; that he had seen Commissioner Mat-thews drink with many callers, and that he is often un-der the influence of liquor. He cited the names of sev-eral persons who had seen him under the influence of

liquor.
Chief Clerk Moore was recalled at his own request, and denied many of Mr. Beach's statements. He had never seen Mr. Matthews intoxicated in the offices of the de-Cooley:

PUSHING WORK ON THE NEW CRUISERS. THE ATLANTA, BOSTON AND CHICAGO TO BE PRE-

PARED AT ONCE FOR SEA. Washington, April 7.—Secretary Whitney has decided to push to completion the work on the oralsers Atlanta, Boston and Chicago, so as to permit an early adjustment of the accounts with the contractors. To this end all extra work on the vessels, such as the changes in the Boston and Chicago recommended by the Naval Advisory Board, as a result of the trials of the Atlanta, will be discontinued, and aside from some small changes necessary to fit the vessels for sea, the energies of the department will be concentrated upon the work required by the orig-inal contracts with John Roach. The Secretary to-day addressed a letter to the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Con struction and Steam Engineering and to the assignees of John Roach, in which he invites their attention to the thirteenth clause in the contract, and especially to the requirement that, in case the Secretary of the Navy should proceed to complete the work, this, while done at the risk and expense of the contractor, should be done without unnecessary delay.

Some of the extra work on the cruisers, however, is ab-

solutely necessary to fit the vessels for trial. In the case of the Chicago, for instance, the original plans of the Naval Advisory Board contemplated the connection of the wheel in the pilot-house with the steam steering gear by wheel in the pilot-house with the steam steering gear by means of an intricate system of shafting and hevel gears. When this was done, it was found that, owing to excessive friction, it was impossible to control the steam steering gear with the hand-wheel in the pilot-house. It is understood that the Hoard has now decided to substitute wire rope for the shafting and hevel gears, and the result of this experiment is awaited with interest by many officers. The change necessary to be made in the Chicago's steering gear will cost about \$1,500 or \$2,000, and at least a month's time will be required to make it. The vessel is otherwise ready for ser and could have sailed for New-York to-day. The estimate of the same Advisory Board for completing the work on the Boston (now at New-York) was \$12,000, but it is believed that \$3,500 will suffect to do all of the contract work and make the New FORE WAS \$12,000, but it is believed that \$3,500 will suffice to do all of the contract work and make the vessel ready for trial in twenty days. The Atlanta is reported to be practically ready for another six hours' trial trp. To-morrow morning the Chiefs of the Eureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering will go to New-York to examine the Atlanta and Boston and endeavor to hasten their completion, under Secretary Whitney's orders.

WILL "GENERAL" SPARKS RESIGN! WASHINGTON, April 7 (Special).—More than once since he became Commissioner of the General Land Office has "General" Sparks threatened to resign, and Office has "General" has Secretary Lamar been disap-pointed because the "General" tailed to carry out his threat. The threats have been less frequent and loud in the last few months. Formerly the reversal of one

in the last few months. Formerly the reversal of one of his decisions was enough to provoke such thrents, but Sparks in time became used to that. He would content himself by sneering at Mr. Lamar's construction of law and washing his own hands of the case.

Matters were in this condition when the Secretary reversed Sparks's deciaton in the Guiltori Miller case. This was too much. To say that the "General" was indignant is to describe his cendition in the feeblest terms. But he did not "iose his head," as on some other occasions, and he listened to what some of his sympathizing friends had to say. He was advised to resign immediately, but he curied his honest indignation, and determined to do nothing rash. He is said to be turning the matter over in his mind.

what better time could be choose than this to wash his hands of the whole business? It has been whispered in Sparks's ear that the Guilford Miller case offers him his golden opportunity; that he can tarow off the official harness and say: "Fellow citizens: I have tried in van to rescue the public domain from actual settler, 90 per cent of whom are scoundreds, and I have tailed; I have tried to prevent spoilations by greedy corporations, and my hands have been tied. I appeal to you. I am ready to be your candidate for any office in your gift. Will you

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

In lowa Mr. Hall stands well as a lawyer. For in lowa Mr. Hall stands well as a lawyer, for thirty years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been successful. His triends will expect him to make a better record in the Patent Office than did his predecessor, Judge Montgomery, Mr. Hail was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1835.

and was graduated at Miami University in 1855 and was graduated at Miami University in 1835. He studied and practised law in the office of his inther, J. C. Hall of Burlington, lows, who was regarded as

THE CABINET CONSIDERS RETALIATION. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock to-day in accordance with the plan for the summer months, and remained in season over three hours. The meeting was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of international questions, the most important relating to the Canadian fisheries, the policy of Great Britain in regard to the island of Hayti, and the seal fisheries of Alaska. In regard to the fisherica question, it is understood that information has been received that England sustains the position taken by the Canadian authorities, and is in no wise disposed to make the concessions requested by this Government. This question was considered by the Cabinet with a view to the advisability of suitable action by the President under the provisions of the Retaliatory act. The alleged demand of Great Britain for the possession of Tortugas Islands or the payment by the Haytian Govconsidered at some length. A correspondence will be opened with Great Britain on this subject. It is repopened with Great Britain on this subject. It is rep-resented that the Alaska seal isheries are now threat-ened by the wanton and wholesale slaughter of seals in the open ocean. The difficulty of controlling this matter arises from the alleged want of jurisdiction of the Government over the waters beyond the three-mile

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland has practically completed the programme for the annual reunion of the acciety, which will be held in this city on May 11 and the acciety, which will be head in the Capitol, and I all 2, upon which occasion the Garfield statue, to be erected at the west approach of the Capitol, will be unveiled. The meeting of the society will be held on the morning of May 11. General Sheridan will preside. The oration of May 11. General Sheridan will preside. The oration will be delivered on the evening of that day at the Congregational Church. The statue will be unveiled on May 12 with appropriate ceremonies, at which the President and Cabinet will be present. On the evening of May 12 a banquet will be held at Abner's Garden, and on the day following the society will be taken to Mt. Vernon and Marshail Hall. General Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, U. S. A., has been chosen Grand Marshail for the procession which will escort the society from the Arlington Hotel to the Capitol to witness the unveiling ceremonies.

A SUCCESSFUL CASTING.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Naval officers are much pleased with the result of an attempt made at Thurlow, Penn., to cast a steel stem for the new cruiser Baltimore, now building at Crampa'shippard, Philadelphia. The piece weighed 15,000 pounds, and was cast without a defect. Commander Evans has just examined and tested the casting, and pronounces it excellent. He says that it is probably the best piece of steel casting ever done in this country. Success was obtained at the first attempt. ith the result of an attempt made at Thurlow, Penn., to

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7, 1887. RESERVE CITY .- St. Joseph, Mo., was to-day made

National bank reserve city.

Minister Recalled.—Schor Corral, the Bolivian Minister to this country, to day presented letters of recall to President (leveland. It is understood that Senor Corral has been relieved at his own request. UNDERVALUATIONS.—The Senate Committee on Under-

valuations, which failed to meet yesterday as arranged, is now expected to meet to morrow morning. It is the opinion of meet its members that evidence enough has already been taken and that the committee will now proceed to formulate a bill for introduction early at the next session.

A Small Leak
will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a
triling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrottla
or the lungs, and for all blood and akin discusses, Dr. Pietce's
"Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly atandoned with the completion of railroads, so the fauge, dissaid, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly shandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pieskant Purgative Pelleta," which are sugar-coated and little larger than musical seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By drawfaist.

Young and middle-aged men auffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypocheadria, should inclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pambles suggesting are cura. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMPETITION BY SUEZ AND PANAMA. THE PACIFIC BAILROADS WANT RELIEF. THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION GRANTS THE PETITION

OF THE DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKER. Washington, April 7.—The following correspondence has passed between Senator Leland Stanford and Judge

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.

Cooley:

San Francisco, April 4.

To Judge T. M. Cooley, Chairman,
The question is before us, in competition with the Suez Canai route for business with China and Japan, whether we can make competing priese through to Atlantic ports at less rates than local rates charged a prome San Francisco to New-York, the line from China and Japan, whether we can make competing prieses through to Atlantic ports at less rates than local rates charged and prome being a continuous one in connection with the Central Japan being a continuous one in connection with the Central Japan being a francisco and petition with Cage Horn and the isthmus of Panama, a rail-road rate that permits shipments between San Francisco and Atlantic ports, those rates, in order to meet convention, being necessarily lower for a longer distance than those charged for a shorter and late below what would be a reasonable rate for the service performed. We construct the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act practically to be in substance the application to interstate commerce of the common law principe. that the shipper may avail himself of competition, and that a less rate may be charged for a longer than a shorter distance providing more could not be obtained. If the right of competition is recognized as between the carrier and the shipper, our carrying business will not be interruced, but otherwise we shall be unable to compete for the common trancition.

President Southern Facilic Railrox1.

President Southern Facilic Railrox1.

Let and Standon.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

LELAND STANFORD, San Francisco, Cal.
Applications to the commission for special exception under the luterstate Commerce law can only be granted after investigation into the facts. A verified polition setting forth the grounds of application should be presented.

T. M. Cooley, Chairman.

T. M. COOLEY, Chairman.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.

We do not ask for a ruling upon a special case, but a construction of section four, as ail the business between Pacific and Atlantic parts is governed by competition. The business from ports of Chins and Japan across the continent to Atlantic parts is governed by competition, and agents in Chins and Japan, to obtain business, make rates to meet the competition of Suca. One of the Oriental and Occidental Company's siting will arrive in a few days with a cargo mostly for points east of the Rocky Mountains. If the rate, established by the other companies are maintained, the contracts made for shipment cannot be carried out. All the through business of the overland lines is involved, and we cannot accept and dispatch regist except upon a general ruling applicable to all business. The question arises upon every ton of freight offered for shipment, and practically we find ourselves made to all business. The question arises upon every ton of reight offered for shipment, and practically we find ourselves made to all our complete the case as it arises upon every ton of freight offered for the case as a state and the covery ton of freight offered.

Leland Stanford, San Francisco. Washington, April 7.

LELAND STANFORD, San Francisco.

Washington, April 7,
The commission were under no misapprehension regarding the facts, but they still hold that if, rather than take the responsibility of your own construction you call for authoritative action, a case must be formally presented by petition and then investigated by them. T. M. CODIER, Chairman.

The commission has to-day made an order allowing the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Company to charge

a less rate on traine from Milwankee by way of Grand Haven, destined for points east of St. Clair and Detroit ltivers, than is charged on the all-rail by way of Chicago on the like traffic. For this purpose by way of Chicago on the like traffic. For this purpose the operations of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce law is suspended as to the traffic from Mikwankee over the petitioners' line, so far as to permit the charging of greater rates for the trainaportation of property from Grand Haven and points easterly thereof to and including lonia, to points east of the betroit and St. Clair rivers, than are charged on the like traffic from Milwankee to points east of the same rivers over the same line, and also for the transportation of property to lonia and Grand Haven and points heaven the same, from points east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, than are charged on the like traffic to Milwankee over the same line.

The Commission, upon a second petition of the Southern Kallway and Steamship Association, setting forth that certain competitive points had been inadvertently emitted in its first petition, has locally ordered that Petersburg, Stehn and and West Point, Va.; Raleigh, Charlotte and Fayetterille, N.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Florence, St.; Tarboro, Goldsboro and Newberge, N.C.; Knoxville, Va., and Georgetown, S.C., be inserted in the order promulgated yesterday, as points from and to which lower rates may be charged than from and to local and intermediate points.

An amplication of the steamship lines and the interchants

which lower rates may be charged than from and to local and intermediate points.

An application of the steamship lines and the merchants of featon to authorize the trunk lines of radironds from Cheage to floaten to continue the export trade on the same basis as herelofore, giving equal rates with New-York on all increhandise exported, has been referred to Commissioner Walker for investigation. The Commission will take a recess from to-day until Friday of next week, during which time Commissioner Walker will visit floaten and examine the matter.

OPERATIONS OF THE INTERSTATE LAW. APPROVING THE RELIEF OF SOUTHERN ROADS - THE

COMMISSION AND IMMIGRANT SITUATION. With few exceptions the railroad world received with satisfaction the action of the Interstate Commissioners in relieving for ninety days the Southern railroa is from the A NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Washington, April 7 (Special).—The President to day appointed ea-Congressman Beaton J. Hall, of lower two be Commissioner of Patents. The appointment was expected. Mr. Hall was a member of the XLIXth Congress, to which he was elected by a plurality of seventy-four votes. He was defeated for re-election last fall by ex-Governor Geer. Mr. Hall did not distinguish hunself as a member of the House, but he carned the gratitude of the President in February, when he veted to austain the vete of the Bouse, but he carned the gratitude of the President in February, when he veted to austain the vete of the Dependent Pension bill, although he had voted for the measure on, its passage. Mr. Hall was a member of the Committee on Elections, and of the Pan-Electric investigating committee. In the latter capacity be stood by the Fan Electric state-men faithfully, and his appointment will be regarded in the light of a further "vindication" of Garland and his cepartners, who ought to be correspondingly grateful to the President.

Washington, April 7 (Special).—The President to extend the Jensoylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Seunding of the relief, but the Seunding of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Seunding of the relief, but the Seunding of the relief, but the Seunding of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to criticise the granting of the relief, but the Pennsylvania operations of the long and short haul. Dispatches re-ported that the Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed to this will affect some of the Western roads which hug the lakes, but Eastern railroad men are not now disposed to use it as a precedent for pleading for any exemption in their case. The sparsely settled territory penetrated by the Southern lines and the greater and more direct extent to which they are brought into competition with river and ocean coast lines obviously create conditions entirely dissimilar to those which govern the traffic of

irent to which they are brought into competition with river and ocean coast lines obviously create conditions entirely dissimilar to those which govern the traffic of the Northern trunk lines.

Beyond the comments made upon the action of the Commission the only other topic of discussion was the passenger situation. Some of the Western roads signified their acceptance of the regulations for abolishing commissions established by the trunk lines and their tickets were ordered on sale again here. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, however, has definitely rescluded its assent to the trunk line agreement and instructions were issued to 'turn list tickets to the wall' in the trunk line offices. This makes only four systems of roads of importance which are not in harmony with the attitude of the Eastern companies, namely, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Alton, and the Missouri Pacific aystem. The scents here of the recalcitrant lines still have no instructions for beginning the sale of their own tickets, which of course they can do, but which requires the traveller to purchase two sets of through tickets and have his baggage rechecked at the end of the trunk line aystems. The following roads placed on the original list have been restored to good standing by accepting the trunk line regulations: The Southern Pacific's Atlantic system; the California Southern 'Pacific's Atlantic system; the California Southern' Pacific's Atlantic system; the California Southern' Pacific's Atlantic system; the S. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha: the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba; the Illinois Central, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwankee.

The attitude on this question of the so-called Gould or Missouri Pacific system causes wonder here. The general passenger agent of one of the New-York lines said:

I do not understand why the Missouri Pacific does not embrace the opportunity now offered to secure larger revenues through also hishing commissions. The asystem has no competitor virtuall

ong before all the Soluzieresing roads was to be held in Chicago yesterday and the agents here expected it would result in some decisive step to be announced to-day or

result in some decisive step to be amounced to-day or to-morrow.

The rumors about the withdrawal of the New-York, The rumors about the withdrawal of the New-York, Ontario and Western from the "immigrant pool" are abourd, as there is no "pool." The Ontario has ceased selling its tickets through the joint agency at Castle Garden and it will be deprived of the facilities of the agency if it persists in this. General Passenger Agent Anderson had an informal task with Passenger Commissioner Fiorson yesterday, and some of the other trunk line officers dropped in on the Commissioner. The Ontario and Western, it is believed, is only following the Baltimore and Ohlo, and when the latter's relations with the trunk lines are established the Ontario will conform to them. It is said by the trunk lines that the Baltimore and Ohio is willing to co-operate with its neighbors, provided a satisfactory differential rate can be agreed upon. The subject will be taken up at an early date and strong confidence is felt that an agreement will be reached.

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTENDS FOR. Philadelpina, April 7 (Special).—The Pennsylvania Railroad is opposed to any change of construction in the iong and short haul clause in the Interstate law. The principle for which it contends is that a railroad company should not expect to control traffic between two points when its line is greater by some hundreds of miles than a bee line between the places. The new law compels the roads to fix their through rates on the basis of the local charges, and this, the Pennsylvania contends, should be strictly adhered to. In illustrating his remarks an officer, of the road said that the contends are successful to the road said the strictly adhered to. long and short haul clause in the Interstate law. The marks an officer of the road said that previous to 1882 the company sold unlimited tickets from New-York to Chicago and the West, and tickets from New-York via Chicago and the West, and tickets from New-York via Washington to the same points at the same rate. This was found to be incorrect and the custom was abandoned. "As to the matter of the Pittsburg and Lake Eric," he said, "the distance between Pittsburg and Asw-York by that route was 579 against 444 by the Pennsylvania—135 miles greater. The difference in time between that route and the Pennsylvania is from eight to ten hours. Now in order to get some share of the passenger business between the points named, the Pittsburg and Lake Eric wants permission to charge \$1.50 less than we do, notwithstanding the fact that its haul is 185 miles longer. The company, you see, wants to make its rate so low as to induce people to take the long route in preference to the short one."

THEATRICAL PEOPLE WANT RELIEF. CHICAGO, April 7.—A largely attended meeting of man-agers and other persons connected with the theatre busi-

ess was held here to-day to consider the effects of the interstate Commerce law upon their interests. John A. McCauli presided. A great many speeches were made, and each detailed instance of gross imposition on the part of the railroads and suggesting various methods of redress. The enormous increase in excess charges on baggage was the main grievances. The plan of procedbaggage was the main grievances. The pian of procedure which mes with most fauor was that the National Comm assion be asked to suspend for this season the provisions of the law which as intrepesed by the railroads, bring special hardships upon theatrical people. A motion to refer the whole matter to a committee of ten with instructions to report on Saturday was unanimously adopted. The committee is composed of Chairman

McCaull, three Chicago theatree managers, three members of travelling troupes and three show-printing house

THE READING AND ITS RIVALS. President Corbin, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was not in New-York yesterday. An intimate friend who is largely interested in the road, said in a general way of its affairs:

said in a general way of its affairs:

The harmonious arrangements that are being constantly perfected between the Reading and its rivals are made in Philadelphia and I do not hear of the details until Mr. Corbin returns. I do know the general result that is being aimed at—the making of money for atockholders instead of a continual warfare in fruitiess attempts to crush opposition. There are three great rivals in the territory—the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley and the Reading combanies. I think that each one recognizes the power of the other and that all have consided to settle disputes on business principles. There must be concessions on all sides, of course, and neither read will obtain all that it demands, but there is no reason why the companies should not adjust their traffic relations with some regard to their pecuniary interests. That is what is being done.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CHICAGO, April 7.-Nowhere else in Chicago has the Interstate law caused so much consternation as on Clark-st. There are located nearly all of the leading ticket brokers. "We are knocked out completely," said one scalper to-day. "All we can do is to sell out what we have on hand and 50 out of the business. The penal-ties of the new law are so great that we would be unable ties of the new law are so great that we won to get any tickets without stealing them, and there is a law against that also, I am told." Another leading broker said: "We have no Boston or New-York tickets on hand. Those we have are principally for Western points and will soon be gone. I think a few legitimate

points and will soon be gone. I think a few legitimate brokers, such as belong to the Guarantee Association will try to hold their places with the hope that the next Congress will modify the bill."

A dispatch from Decatur, Ill., says: "A meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railway Company was held yesterday. All of the stock was represented. The action of the directors in issuing first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,800,900 was ratified. The Company has sold the bonds in New-York, and has purchased live new locomotives at a cost of \$5,000 cach, besides purchasing other new rolling stock, steel rails and ties."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—The stockholders of the St. Louis and Chicago Raiiroad met yesterday and elected the following directors: D. L. Wing, Springfield, DL; Frank C. Hollins, New-York: R. S. Hodgen, Charleston; L. H. Thomas, Thomasville; Edward S. Orr, Charleston; and A. J. Morchead, Springfield, Ili. D. L. Wing was elected president and general manager; Frank C. Hollins, vice-president, and R. S. Hodgen, secretary. EANSAS CITY, April 7 .- The Journal will say to-m

at the Kansas Pacific land office in this city will soon be removed to Omaha and consolidated with that of the Union Pacific main line, as the gradual diminution of and sales makes it inexpedient to maintain separate PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (Special).—Before Judge Me-

Kenna, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, Samuel Dickson stated that the efforts to place the \$1,300,000 Reading Railroad Car Trust loan at the rate of 5 per cent had proved unsuccessful. He asked that a new Car

had proved unsuccessful. He asked that a new Car Trust loan at the rate of 6 per cent should be authorized, and said that there would be no trouble in placing it at that rate. After a short discussion the court held the matter under advisement.

Austin Corbin made two important announcements today. One was that Jersey Central would pay Reading all that it owed in the settlement now going on between the two. The other was that he would form a commany to build the connection between the Newtown and Jersey Central roads to make another connection with New-York. It will take \$4,000,000 to build the new line.

Perturbating. April 7.—The Pennsylvania Company. PITTSBURG, April 7.-The Pennsylvania Company

operating lines west of Pittsburg, has resumed the sale of tickets over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Han-bal and St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and Northern Pacific Railroads. DETROIT, April 7.—A Lansing dispatch says: "When the members of the Legislature returned here yesterday they found letters from the Toledo and Ann Arbor Rail-

read requesting the return of passes issued by that line. Although this involved an expenditure for postage for which the members have received no return, the request was comblied with. The request, however, was made on the assumption that the passes were illegal under the interstate act, and this part of the circular was smartly replied to by several of the members in terms that gave the railroad officials to understand that the writers be-leved that the road was attempting to sneak behind a provision which has no force in the premises." which the members have received no return, the request

KISSANES LAWYER INDIGNANT.

WHAT HE FOUND THE RECORDS TO SHOW-THE EX-CONVICT NOT WEALTHY.

Lawyer Jesse B. Hart took up William Kissane's case yesteriny in an indignant frame of mind, although he is as mild in manners generally as a May morning. He waxed wroth and said:

waxed wroth and said;

I have gone over the McLean Reports and showed you how
the charges made by the insurance companies in Onio as to
conspiracy fell through, and I have told you of the same fate
of the charges of murder and area in arkamas, presented by
the same mannace companies, who did not wish to pay their
insurance on the Martia Washington and her cargo. Now,
look here, Land Mr. Hart plunged into his grip sack and
took out's lot of documents. Here are copies of the Arkawasa
proceedings, which I got has September in my search at
Helena, regarding has second trial of Lyman Cole and the
other defendants charged with murder and area.

Mr. Hart read the records, duly certified to by J. F.

Humphreys, clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Arkansas, on September 16, 1886, who was also clerk in 1854, when in the May term of that year the case was tried. The record ran that on the trial of the suit of the State of Arkansas against John W. Cummings (captain of the Martha Washington) and others, the attorney for the State asked leave to enter a nolle prosequi on the charge of murder, to which the counsel for the defence objected. Whereupon, on motion of the State's attorney, "it was considered by the court that the jury in this case be discharged and that John W. Cummings go hence without day and that the county sheriff pay the costs."

We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty in manner and form as charged in the bill of indictment. JOHN W. THOMPSON, foreman.

We, the jury, find the defendants not guitty in manner and form as charged in the bill of indictment.

Mr. Hart continued:

It has been said by the insurance companies that in Ohio the defendants escaped through a technicality. That was not so; they had a full trial and were acquitted. There was nothing in Judge McLean's charge to show that any technicality had controlled the case. He gave the case to the jury on its merris, on the testimony in full. Let those who are interested in justice for kinsane read the report of the trial and they will see all this. Lawyets to day use the case of the United States against prima. Con Kinsane being one of the defendants companily for the judge's charge on what constitutes a companily. Now I wish to refer once more to a letter on file in the Arkansac case. Mr. Humphreys showed at two me when I was looking up the matter. It was from the propared to say whether his name is Parr or not. I am not prepared to say whether his name is Parr or not. That letter asks if there is an indictinent for muricer hanging over William Kissane and what reward will be given if he should be produced. Without the said of that I you will find out what it measure the said the said of that I you will find out what it measure the said of that I you will have been sarranged. But they are a lot of shy locks without mercy and will be find and way is that if they had shown any eccaety the matter might have been arranged. But they are a lot of shy locks without mercy and will be lime. Kissane is not wealthy. He has been said the stock. I do not believe that to-day Kissane is worthway to some a has a pass on the road. He doesn't own a dollar for some a has a pass on the road. He doesn't own a form Somena to Glon Ellen, and Kissane, who lives through sever mind, mercy mind, never mind, mercy mind, never mind, here is in that is that Dononha's road runs through. Somena to Glon Ellen, and Kissane, who lives through sever wind, mercy we continue the claims of the sock of the force.

Mr. Hart said last evening

KISSANE'S ROMANTIC LIFE. LANSING, Mich., April 7.-Usa Foresteu, a Japanese nerchant of high standing here, furnishes a new chapter of romance concerning Kissane. Up to the present there was no clew to Kissane from the time he was in Nicaragua to his appearance in California. Foresten supplies the missing chapter. During the Chinese rebellion in 1857 Foresten was captured by a detachment of rebels and taken to Shanghai with other Japanese prisoners. Here the rebels were overcome by the Chir under the command of an American, who was none other than Kissane. He had secured the favor of the Emperor through his shrewdness and was raised to the rank of General of the Army. The young Japanese was made Kissane's body servant. Usa and Kissane finally went to Europe, where Kissane visited all the leading cities.

CLEVELAND. April 7 (Special).—Vigorous efforts have been made to induce Mrs. Bowman to show the papers in her possession in the Kissane case, which General Darr tried so long toget, but she persistently refused to give them up. About a year ago General Darr communicated with William Edwards, president of the Board of Trade here, and a friend of Captain W. B. Guyler, who was with Mrs. Bowman's father, Sidney Burton, before he died, to use his influence to get the papers and con he died, to use his influence to get the papers and confession. The result was a correspondence between General Darr and Mrs. Bowman, in which the
former made the proposition that he would
prosecute Kissaue, and if any good came of
it she should share it. Captain Guyler is of the opinion
that Mr. Bowman offered General Darr the papers for
\$7,000 or \$8,000 which he refused to give. The captain
says she is holding them now in the hope of receiving a
large sum. The captain also says that he heard the confession and other papers in Mrs. Bowman's possession
road several times, but through the lapse of years has
forgotten what they contain. It is his impression, however, that they will not be of as much value to General
Darr as he thinks they will be.

SENATOR TELLER TALKS POLITICS.

From The Chicago Tribunas.

United States Senator H. M. Teller, Douver, Colorado, arrived at the Grand Paelide yesterday with his family, from Florida. They are homeward bound. The Senator is confident of a Republican victory in 1888, and thinks that Senator Allison, with a good Eastern man for second nince, would perhaps be the safest man for carrying New-York, as he is a financial leader and has no party encinics. The man, he says, is already stirring the people up, but he has some enemies for certain reasons, but he considers him a strong and available man. Cleveland, he says, is morally certain of renomination, but claims that he cannot carry New-York even without the third party in the field. The Senator feels the necessity of silver playing an important part in the finances of the chuntry, and the prejudice against it is not so great as bankers like to represent.

NEWARK MEN BRATEN BY THE GIANTS. JERSEY CITY LEADS BROOKLYN BUT IS PINALLY

DEFEATED.

Over 1,500 spectators saw the game of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York Giants and the The game abounded in brillians. Grounds yesterday between the New-York Giants and the Little Giants of Newark. The game abounded in brillian plays and developed into the hest contested and most interesting match of the season. The New-York men won, but only after a close and hard fought battle, and then only by one run The score was:

New-York. | r. | 1b | po | a. | e. | Newark. | r. | ib | po | a. | Total...... 3 11 27 23 3 Total 2 6 27 17 5

Kewark.

Farned rons—New-York, 2; Newark, 0. First base by errors—New-York, 4; Newark, 2. First base on balls—New-York, 2; Newark, 2. First base on balls—New-York, 1; New-York, 2; New-Yor

The Brocklyn and Jersey City clubs played a game of base ball at Washington Park yesterday, before 1,200 speciators. The visiting players scared half a dozen runs in the first two innings and took a commanding lead. Porter pitched better later and his nine finally won by this score:

Brooklyn. | r | 10 po | a | e | | Jersey City. | r | 10 po | a | e Pinkney, 3 b. 1 1 0 3 2 Sowder, rf. 2 4 4 0 McClellan, 2 b 2 2 3 4 2 Heifer, 1b. 11 1 14 0 Swartwood, rf 1 2 1 0 0 O'Brien, cf. 2 2 4 0 Philips, 1 b. 1 1 11 0 0 Frill, Hr. 1 3 0 0 McTamany, cf 0 2 1 0 0 Corcoran, c. 0 2 3 1 Burch, Hr. 3 2 0 0 0 Muldoon, 3b 0 0 1 6 Smith, as. 0 3 5 4 2 McCabe, 2b 0 0 3 2 0 O'Brien, c. 0 2 4 0 1 Husion, p. 0 1 1 6 O'Brien, c. 0 2 4 0 1 Husion, p. 0 1 1 6 Porter, p. 1 2 1 5 0 Laug, ss. 0 0 0 4 Total...... 9 17 26 16 7 Total 6 13 27 19 3 Brooklyn 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 3 1-9

Jersey City 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 5: Jersey City, 6. Home runs-nome. Two-base hits—McClellan 1, Burch 1, Smith 1, Tom O'Brien 2, Corcoran 1. Three-base hits—Nome. Passed balls— Nome. Wild pitches—Huston 2. First base on balls— Brooklyn, 8: Jersey City 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Jersey City 4. Struck out—Brooklyn, 1; Jersey City 2, Double plays—Lang, McCabe and Haifer, Smith, McClellan, Phillips, and McClellan, Smith, Phillips. Time—1:35. The players of the Metropolitan club played a practice game at Staten Island yesterday with the appended result:

Base hits—Lynch's Team, 11; Orr's Team, 9. Errora-Lynch's Team, 2; Orr's Team, 3. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson. The New York and Vale College nines will play at the Polo Grorods to-day, and the Brooklyn and Columbia College nines at Washington Fark.

BATTING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. Sr. Louis, April 7.-The first game of the world's championship series between the present world's cham-pions and the Chicagos was played to-day in the pres-

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3. Earned rons—St. Louis, 1; Caicago, 2. Time—1:50. Cmpire—Mr. Doescher.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—A bright clear day attracted

INDIANAPOLIS, ADRII 7.—A bright clear day accessed about 2,000 people to witness the initial game of the season between the Indianapolis and Louisville clubs. The latter won by a score of 5 to 2.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Williams College nine sufficient by the contract them by fered defeat to-day, the Baltimore club beating them by a score of 12 to 7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.-The Athletics won to-day's game from the Philadelphia team, outbatting and out fielding them. The score was 6 to 4. PRITSBURG, April 7.-The Syracuse Stars received a signal defeat at the hands of the Pittsburgs this after noon. The score was 2θ to 3.

Washington—In a closely contested game the Washington club to-day defeated the Buffalos by a score of 4 THE SEASON OPENED IN BOSTON.

Beston, April 7.—Over 3,700 persons witnessed the opening of the baseball season on the Boston grounds today, when two six inning games were played by seventeen of the eighteen men under contract to the Boston club, assisted by one outsider. Madden carried off the honors of the day. Conway was hit hard and often, and his delivery was somewhat wild. O'Rourke held Stem-

meyer well, and Higgins made a favorable impression at meyer well, and Higgius made a favorable impression at second base. Wheelock did not play. The first game resulted in a victory for the picked nine by a score of 6 to 1. Stemmeyer astonished everyone in the second game by his hard hitting and fast base-running. This game resulted 1.3 to 2 m favor of the regular nine. The end left Boston to-night for an exhibition tour. It plays in Newark, N. J., to-morrow.

THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM OWEN LANYON. Sir William Owen Lanyon, K. C. M. G., the British officer who died on Wednesday morning at the Windsor Hotel, had been suffering for more than a year

sor Hotel, had been suffering for more than a year from a cancer in his throat. He had tried all the health resorts in Italy and the South of France, and came to this country hast November to get some road from the milier, drier climate which he expected to find here. The London fogs and dampness made it impossible for him to stay there any longer without sunering acutely from bronchitis in addition to the cancer. He spent a few weeks at the windsor Hotel and then went to Nassau. From Nassau he crossed to Fiorida, and in March he moved again, this time to momasvihe, Ga. His cousin, Mrs. John Fyffe, of Chicago, joined him there, and as the case looked hopeless the invalid was brought back to New-York, where more careful medical treatment and greater comforts cound easily be secured. The cancer had caten into a blood vessel in Sir William's throat before he left Georgia, and the hemorrhage which followed was one of the indirect causes of his death. He reached New-York about a week ago and was put under the care of Dr. Wer and Dr. Abbey. Dr. Abbey and Mrs. Fyffe and her son and daughter were with him when he died. The death was a paintess one, something rare in cases of cancer.

Sir William's cancer was thought at first to be

death was a painless one, something rare in cases of cancer.

Sir William's cancer was thought at first to be much like the one which caused General Grant's death. It was lower down in the throat, however. not touching the roots of the tongue at all. The swelling was on the right side of the neck, running up as far as the ear. No surgical operation was ever tried on it for fear of cutting the veins and arteries of the throat. Sir William's body will be kept hero until his brother, John Lanyon, of Belfast, arrives on the Etruria. It will then be taken back to London where the funeral proper will take place.

Sir William left no family whatever. His wife, who was a daugster of I. M. Leevy, of "The London Telegraph," died scarcely a year after her marriage, in 1883. This father, Sir Charles Lanyon, of Belfast, is still living. Sir William left a large estate in London, none of it in landed property, however.

WHICH JOHN GALLAGHER WAS IT? John Gallagher, who the opponents of John H. Grimes in the lat Assembly District say was elected an enrolling officer in that district and who Mr. Grimes and his friends say is not the Gallagher elected, swore at the investigation on Tuesday evening that he voted in IS84 from No. 7 Desirouses. John E. Brodsky, courses for Mr. Grimes, has had an examination made of the recents and finds that no one has voted from there since 1850. The place is not occupied as a dwelling.

STOLEN SILVER RECOVERED. On the night of March 22 burglars got into the house No. 85 Gleuwood-ave., Jersey City, which is secupied by Edward F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. After breaking through three doors they reached the dining-room and stole 160 pieces of silver, mostly belonging to a dining-room set. The police of this city were informed of the robbery and Detective-Sergeants Lyman and McManus afterward found the stolen silver in a second-hand store at No. 62 Baxter-st. The woman who kept the store was sick and the officers did not wish to arrest her, but they talked to her plainly about the stolen property. She said she did not know that it had been stolen, and she gave to the detectives all the information she had about the thieves. On Wednesday night they arrested John Greenwell and Paul Kraus in a Bowery lodging-house she the prisoners were identified as the men who had sold the silver. Greenwell also wore a hat which had been stolen from Mr. Young's house, Inspector Byrnes made arrangements to keep the prisoners in custody until they can be extradited to New-Jersey. On the night of March 22 burglars got into the



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It will cure entirely the worst form of Fempiaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation ceration, Palling and Displacements, and the quent Spinal weakness, and is particularly to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the I